

## SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 153.

HALE BROS. &amp; CO.

THERE ARE MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST

—IN THIS THE THIRD WEEK OF—

OUR ANNUAL  
Winter Clearance Sale!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We carry the makes of the foremost manufacturers, in all sizes and widths. We are constantly enlarging our assortment, bettering our qualities, and lowering our prices. Buying in large quantities, as we do, we are enabled to obtain the lowest quotations. Paying CASH, we secure our discounts—no small item when taking into consideration our large purchases.

Our BOOT AND SHOE ROOM is fast earning for itself a wide reputation for good goods, honest and fair treatment, combined with low prices.

Ladies' Fine Curacao Kid Button Shoes; worked button-holes, French kid button piece. Price, \$2.

Ladies' Best Calf-foaled Button Shoes, glove kid top (sewed). Price, \$2.50.

Ladies' Fine French Kid Button Shoes (our own brand); every pair warranted. Price, \$4.

Children's Heavy School Shoes (laced); sizes, 6 to 10. Price, 75 cents a pair.

Children's Goat Button Shoes; sizes, 8 to 10. Price, \$1.25.

Children's Curacao Kid Button Shoes; sizes, 3 to 8. Price, \$1.

Youths' Creedmoor Balmorals; made without side seam; the vamp and quarter being one piece of leather. The shoe is stitched with three cord wax thread, thus preventing the usual ripping; sizes, 11 to 13, with double toe. Price, \$1.50.

Boys' Dress Congress Gaiters; sizes, 1 to 5. Price, \$1.50.

Boys' Dress Buckle Alexies; plain box toe. Price, \$1.50.

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HALE BROS. & CO.,  
Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

Hunyadi János  
The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES.  
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."  
Professor ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

The most certain and comfortable cathartic, in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.

Ordinary Dose, a Wine-glassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENTLEMEN,  
If You Wish to be Well Dressed, Now  
is Your Time!

THOS. BROMLEY,  
No. 534 J STREET.

HAVING TOO LARGE A STOCK OF FINE Imported Goods on hand, which must be sold out to make room for a large stock of Spanish Cigars, we will sell, good and fixtures of our Retail Business in the famous TANSIL PUNCH 5-CENT CIGAR to Mr. J. L. HANSON, the Cutler, and will stand, No. 223 SECOND STREET, and will hereby solicit for our successor a continuance of your liberal patronage. CORWIN & BEMIS.

PUNCH CIGAR STORE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS: HAVING removed to Wholesale cigar business, and having sold out our good and fixtures of our Retail Business in the famous TANSIL PUNCH 5-CENT CIGAR to Mr. J. L. HANSON, the Cutler, and will stand, No. 223 SECOND STREET, and will hereby solicit for our successor a continuance of your liberal patronage. CORWIN & BEMIS.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat Extract.

For Five. Diphtheria & Sore Throat Extract. It is the greatest known remedy.

Hemorrhoids. Limes, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, speedily controlled and removed.

It is a sure and safe remedy.

It is a safe and safe remedy.

## SUNDAY EASY CHAIR.

THE END.  
The course of the weariest river  
Ends in the great gray sea;  
The aorn, forever and ever,  
Stands by the tree,  
The rainbow, the sky adoring,  
Shines promise through the storm;  
The gulf of gloom is brightening  
Through midnight gloom will form.  
By time all knots are given,  
Complexities then are seen,  
And time will last be given,  
Dear, both to you and to me.

Then, though the path may be dreary,  
Look onward to the goal;  
Though the road be dark and long,  
Let it not inspire the soul.  
Seek the right though the wrong be tempting,  
Speak truth at any cost;  
Value not the sum, but the sum,  
With all one's gem is lost.  
Let strong hand and keen eye  
For plain and simple ways be ready  
Then, though the path be steady,  
Bear close to the close.

The hazy clouds may be Rating,  
But 'till evening comes the light;  
Through the dark and gloomy gloom,  
No time for the highe's the high.  
And he has his hidden treasure  
For the patient and the pure;  
To the workers who endure,  
And the Word that no law has shaken  
Hath given the power to move,  
For we shall know that when we 'awaken'  
We shall be 'satisfied'—[Tinsley's Magazine].

Heaven must be in me before I leave it in heaven—[Stanford].

Sin may open bright as the morning, but it will end dark as night—[T. De Witt Talmage].

To overcome our passions, and meekly bear the passions of others, is the effect of virtuous grace.

I find the doing of the will of God leaves me no time for disputing about his plans—[George Macdonald].

In matters of conscience, first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence, last thoughts are best—[R. Hall].

Natural ability without education has often raised men to glory and virtue; but education without natural ability [Cicero].

Character is the precipitate from the stream of conduct, which, like the Nile delta, gradually rises solid and firm the parent river and confines its flow—[Dr. McLaren].

Forgetting the things that are behind and reaching forth unto things that are before, press onward, toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus—[Paul].

The great perennial power of a good pastor over his flock is heart-power. Nine-tenths of the people in any congregation are only to be reached through their afflictions. Sympathy is power—[Theodore L. Cuyler].

Life, like war, is a series of mistakes; and he is not the best Christian nor the best General who makes the fewest false steps. Poor mediocrity may secure that but he is best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes—[F. W. Robertson].

I believe in the colossal; a need as deep and hell as grace as high as heaven. I believe in a pit that bottomless and a heaven that is topless. I believe in an infinite God and an infinite atom; in love and mercy; an everlasting covenant ordered in all things sure, of which the substance and reality is an infinite Christ—[Lutheran].

When the mother goes before her child that is taking its first little journey across the room, to move this chair and that stool, and to clear the course for the little traveler, is she haptically saying, "I am your head; I am greater, and older, and better than you?" She never thought anything of the kind; the very fact of her going before, the apparent act of priority and superiority, comes out of her love, and gentleness, and care, lest one of the steps of her child should slide. She has a look to settle to the bottom of the vessel on cooling. As much soda as can be dipped up with a 10-cent piece, dissolved in half a glass of water, and drank every three hours, will soon remedy the trouble—[Hall's Journal of Health].

the presence of a comrade of other days, or translate us to a landscape we may not have trodden for years. A word spoken in our hearing, or read on the printed page, shall have for us not simply its own literal definition, but a suggestion of some picture of fancy, not wholsome perhaps to revive. Some object of vision upon which we open our eyes in nature, or art, or social life, brings back to our sight what we once sought to gaze upon, for a compunction, it may be, rather than some quickeening of the love of pleasant things. And so, through all the round of the senses of intelligent action we are called to things gone by in our diary of life, which are recalled by some magic touch to be called back, and to enter with an elevating or a debasing visit into the hospitality of our heart. Now, we are not care what influences we lay up for the future in the current scenes of our passing years? Shall we not watch the type of the emotions we indulge as connected with all our contact of sense and soul with each day's surroundings? If anything debasing or unclean suggest itself in our day's progress through physical or mental gathering, shall we not with a strong instinct, feel it to be a root of most pernicious outgrowth for all time to come? Shall we not most vigilantly and prayerfully guard our vision, our hearing, our imagination from any impure and wanton exercise, that shall cling to us in the remembrance or the repetition of such scenes with an evil constancy which we cannot overcome?—[Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone, in The Pacific].

### Simple Home Remedies.

Half a spoonful of common table salt dissolved in a little cold water and drunk will instantly relieve "heart burn" or dyspepsia. If taken every morning before breakfast, increasing the quantity gradually to a teaspoonful of salt and a thimbleful of water, it will in a few days cure an ordinary case of dyspepsia, if at the same time due attention is paid to the diet. There is no better remedy than the above for constipation. As a gargle for sore throat it is equal to chlorate of potash, and is entirely safe. It may be used as often as desired, and if a little is swallowed each time it will have a beneficial effect on the throat by cleaning it and affording irritation. In doses of one to two teaspoonfuls of salt and a pint of tepid water it acts properly as an emetic, and, in cases of vomiting, is always on hand. It is an excellent remedy for bites and stings of insects. It is a valuable astringent in hemorrhages, particularly for bleeding after the extraction of teeth. It has both cleansing and healing properties, and is therefore a most excellent application for superficial ulcerations. Mustard is another valuable remedy. No family should be without it. Two or three teaspoonfuls of ground mustard stirred into a half pint of water acts as an emetic very promptly, and is milder and easier to take than salt and water. Equal parts of ground mustard and flour, or meal made into a paste with warm water, will stop a bleeding nose. Mustard, with another piece of muslin laid over it forms the indispensable "mustard plaster." It is almost a specific for colic when applied for a few minutes over the pit of the stomach. For all internal pain and congestions there is no remedy of such general utility. It acts as a counter-irritant by drawing the blood to the surface; hence in severe cases of cramp a small mustard plaster should be applied to the back of the child's neck. The same treatment will relieve almost any case of headache. A mustard plaster should be moved about over the spot to be acted upon, for if left in one place it will be liable to blister. A mustard plaster acts as well when a considerable distance from the affected part. An excellent substitute for mustard plaster is what is known as "mustard leaves." They come a dozen in a box, and are about four or five inches long. They are perfectly dry and will keep for a long time. For use it is only necessary to dip one in a dish of water for a minute, then apply it. Common baking soda is the best of all remedies in cases of scalds and burns. It may be used at the surface of the burned place either dry or wet. It is the best application for eruptions caused by poison ivy and other poisonous plants, as also for bites and stings of insects. Owing to colds, over-fatigue, anxiety and various other causes, the urine is often scanty, highly colored, and tenacious, and, in case of a child, will settle to the bottom of the vessel on cooling. As much soda as can be dipped up with a 10-cent piece, dissolved in half a glass of water, and drank every three hours, will soon remedy the trouble—[Hall's Journal of Health].

### Wise Words.

Tell me what company you keep and I will tell you what you are. Refuse not to be informed, for that shows pride or stupidity.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity and heats by nature—[Cicero].

May we consider each night as the tomb of the departed day, and seriously leaning over it, read the inscription written by conscience, of its character and exit—[Foster].

Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils bear patiently and sweetly, for this day is ours; we are to yesterday and are not born to-morrow—[Taylor].

War can hardly be waged between two great nations without extending beyond them. The fire of war naturally spreads, and when it reaches a nation, as of an individual, is to subdue rather than to do it—[Channing].

The wisest and happiest man is he, who by constant attention to thought, discovers the greatest opportunity of doing good, and with ardent and animated resolution, breaks through every opposition that he may improve these opportunities—[Dodge].

Words should never be spoken too fast; they never result to anything good. A man with quick temper will show his character by his words, wherever he is. He will always be disliked by his fellow men. Never say anything in haste, for a word once spoken cannot be recalled—[Tilton].

LADY DUM DUMB PARTY.—They had a dumb supper in the neighborhood of Pawtucket, conceived and carried out by the ladies. The conditions of this novel supper were these: For every word spoken by the gentlemen at the supper table a forfeit of ten cents was imposed; but on the other hand (as duties are always compensated with rights and restrictions with privacies) the ladies were to be allowed to speak only with an unceasing vitality, reproducing the past in the recognition of the present. These associations may be according to the original character of our experience, pleasant or somber, elevating or depressing, purifying or defining; and so through all the varieties and conditions of life. The ladies of them have no responsibility whatever, as they have come into our personal history without any will of ours, and have fastened themselves upon our faculties of thought and feeling and memory, even against our most resolute protest. But for many of them we are accountable, in the play of passion, in the consent and welcome of disorderly sensibilities, in the transient gratification of corrupt propensities. We walk in the mists of these associations through all our wakeful hours, and find in them puissant forces of character, from which we cannot, by any resolution of choice and purpose, be wholly free. The quickening call, the tones of the voice, the swiftness of the hand, and the beat of the heart, all in the morning, and assert their fellowship with us through the day. The tones of a voice to which we listen are not merely strange or familiar, coarse or refined, but they bring back to us the utterance of lips now, perhaps, far away from us, or perchaps silent for years, and repeat the ministry of words and thoughts so long ago mingling with ours. A note of music brings back some twilight scenes of fellowship in the past, then and there enlivened with a song from some dear companion by our side. The tints of this twilight hour, in the special coloring of sky and sea and wood, give us

### OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

**FIVE LITTLE CHICKENS.**  
A fable lesson on modesty and self-dependence for the young.)  
Said the first little chicken,  
With a queer little squirm:  
"Oh, I wish I could find  
A little little worm."  
Said the second little chicken,  
With a queer little squirm:  
"Oh, I wish I could find  
Some nice yellow meal."  
Said the third little chicken,  
With a queer little squirm:  
"Oh, I wish I could find  
A little little worm."  
Said the fourth little chicken,  
With a small sign of grief:  
"Oh, I wish I could find  
A little little worm."  
Said the fifth little chicken,  
With a queer little squirm:  
"Oh, I wish I could find  
A little little worm."  
Said the mother chicken,  
With a queer little squirm:  
"If you want any breakfast,  
You just come and scratch."

THE SCHOOL DAYS.

The Principal of the Sacramento Grammar School last week informed the pupils of the fourth grade that on the next afternoon they would be required each to write a composition upon such subject as each might select, and that at the hour as they were to commence he would give them ten words, which must be used by all in the course of what they should write.

We believe it will be of interest to our young folks to read specimens of the little essays which were written under this plan, and live among the number are published below. The ten words which were given out when the scholars commenced writing are printed in italics, so that it may be seen which were the, and how they were woven in. All mistakes made by the pupils in spelling, etc., are printed here just as written by them:

A FAIRY STORY.

It was a blustering day, as two children were traveling toward the mountain. They crept in silence, for they were afraid of a woman who lived among the mountains. They were just about to pass the woman when they saw the witch whom, as soon as she saw them, ran after the youngest brother into stone. The elder brother gave a deep sigh, and thought how his poor mother would feel; perhaps she might go crazy, he could not tell. But he thought it best to leave the mountain, or he might share the same fate. So he made up his mind to travel in his shop, and bids him mend the rent. He uses a very fine needle, and does his work so perfectly that it is never known that the cloth was cut. He said to a reporter: "I once knew a tailor who got in a peck of trouble from having cut the button-holes on the wrong side of a costly coat. He finally overcame the difficulty by mending them with his wife's hair. Once upon a time, as the story book says, I cut out and had made a fine cloth coat, which was discovered, before being sent home, to have a defect in it which could not be remedied without stitching it with a piece of cloth the size of a ten-cent silver piece. After making some purchases the lady caught up the duster instead of the parasol, and went off hurriedly. As soon as I discovered the mistake I cut it out, the defect in the cloth, fitted a piece in the hole taken from a scrap of the same material and sewed it with hair. Of course I was careful to have the nap run right. It was so perfectly done that no one ever discovered it."

A SILENT-MINDED LADY.—"I had a curious experience not long ago," said the superintendent of one of the departments of a draper's. "A fashionably dressed lady came in early, and in the course of her bargaining put her parasol on the counter near the duster feather duster which she had been using. After making some purchases the lady caught up the duster instead of the parasol, and went off hurriedly. As soon as I discovered the mistake I sent a boy after her with the parasol, but he did not overtake her until she had made quite a journey. In fact, she carried that duster along the street, flourishing it about as she went into another shop, and put it down on the counter, still under the impression that it was her parasol. When her purchases in the second shop were made, she turned to pick up her parasol, and seeing the duster, asked for her parasol. The clerk explained that she had not brought any parasol, but had come in carrying that duster, and that was all the trouble. When the young man a sharp lecture on the subject when in came our boy with the parasol and an explanation. She was so overcome that she had to be sent home in a carriage!"

ABOUT BIRDS.

We have two birds one is a yellow canary and the other is a dark bird his wings are of a brown tint. The yellow one is very old, and some evenings he will sit on the window-sill and sing. Frightened by the noise he will lower his wings and look crossly. When there is a blustering wind and we cannot hang him out he gets mad. Beauty came from San Francisco in the cars and he was dreadfully scared I wonder how he would like riding over a mountain in a wagon, maybe he would fall out and break his neck but I guess he would not. When we hang them out on the porch I should think they would look up at the tall trees like big towers. When it is a lively bird and he is always fighting Beauty will lower his wings and look crossly. When there is a blustering wind and we cannot hang him out he gets mad. Beauty came from San Francisco in the cars and he was dreadfully scared I wonder how he would like riding over a mountain in a wagon, maybe he would fall out and break his neck but I guess he would not. When we hang them out on the porch I should think they would look up at the tall trees like big towers. When it is a lively bird and he is always fighting

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## [For the Record-Union.]

## THE WORDS OF FAITH.

Three words, full of meaning, well lay them to heart, how much more than known; From mouth to mouth make them known; They reach us not from the street and the mart. Our heart reveals them alone.

And taught with whom no man can retrieve, It is in the world he can longest believe.

Created free, in man's own clank loud; Though cradled in chains' clank loud; Let us not be disturbed by the rabble's cries; Or freedom's abuse of the maddened crowd.

The love, the trouble when he breaks his chain!

Your fear of the free man is idle and vain.

And blast VIRTUE—not an empty sound— Profess, o man? in thy speech!

And in thy life, in thy heart, the sound.

The heaven-born strome to come near,

What reasoning skeptes will never discern.

From the earth, the world to learn.

God is, and His will none but.

These three words, full of meaning, e'er guard

against foes;

From mouth to mouth let them speed;

Of their origin, though not in every dress,

Your soul, ay, given to them, will deprive,

And the life, the soul of with deprive.

If his faith in these words be alive,

—Translated from the German (Schiller) by

Laura Berk, Sacramento High School.

## LOVE AND DUTY.

It was a wild and rocky coast, along which ran the path that led to the home of old Martin Frere. At ordinary times the cottage would have possessed but little attraction for a bold, stern youth like Owen Glenn. But a visitor had of late brightened up its precincts—a young girl named Annis, named after the aged grandmother who dozed by the hearth through the long evenings, content to watch the bright flames as they shot up from the broad fireplace, and perhaps to see visions of the past with her dim eyes.

Martin Frere was a sharp-voiced, bustling woman, long past middle age, and not having the name of possessing a very sweet temper, but she had a soft place in her heart for granny, and it was to please her that she had invited her pretty name-child to come and visit them for a few months.

Annis was a tall, slight girl, as straight as a pine tree and as graceful as a fawn. Her yellow hair hung in a perfect maze of shining curls all about her shoulders and far down below her waist. Imagine a sweet, innocent face lighted with great lustrous dark eyes, and a red mouth almost always curving into smiles, and you have some idea of Annis.

Most of the young girls in the vicinity were buxom, merry lasses, with hair and eyes to match—but of intense blackness—and with more or less of a tan. In their looks, however, both and beauty, and their ways more frolicsome than refined. So it is not strange that when this graceful, quiet stranger came among them, with her shy ways and blonde coloring, her sweet changes of expression and native ease of manner, she was at once taken into the hearts of all the young people in the neighborhood.

It is a great mistake to think that one girl is insensible to another maiden's beauty. Sometimes, to be sure, she may have a feeling of jealousy with regard to it when she is naturally of that disposition, but often she loves the object of her admiration all the more because she embodies all that ideal which exists in every human soul to a greater or less degree.

On the first evening Owen had over looked in love at his first meeting with Annis, and had not missed an opportunity of meeting her at the various rustic gatherings to which she had been invited; and to night he was going to seal his fate by telling Annis that he loved her, and ask if he could hope for a response to the ardent feeling with which he had been inspired by her.

Owen was not at all certain as to the success of his suit, for there was another who admired Annis, and who was far above him in worldly station and wealth, and as Owen, in his freedom from vanity, also thought, in good looks and in other qualifications calculated to win a girl's heart.

Annis had received the pleasant little courtesies and attentions of both in a way calculated to meet, though, as to this, it would have been an impossibility for her to be other than so sweet and gracious as not to enkindle hope in each passing young heart.

Thus matters stood as Owen started from his home to take the long and tedious walk over the cliffs, which must be traversed before he could reach the cottage which sheltered the object of his love.

It had been raining steadily all day long, and as night came on the wind had risen to a gale.

But, wrapped in his water-proof cloak and lighted on his way by a lantern, Owen cared not for the threatening elements and walked along, whistling softly, now and then pausing to look himself over after the fashion of a hump-backed dog.

Then he would trudge on again, thinking what a terrible night it must be, and breathing a prayer for the wave-tossed mariners far from home.

Suddenly a dull, booming sound reached his ear.

It came from a seaward direction, but at first he kept it by his way, thinking:

"This is not the harbor, and every one who has the slightest knowledge of the locality will be sure to avoid such a dangerous coast; so it's no business of mine."

Again the sound came. This time Owen stopped and listened.

A thought came into his mind as he did so, that he should directly against his inclination give leave to it to go with an impatience! "Pshaw!" he started on.

But he could not rid himself of it. It was this: "If a ship is in peril and has lost her way, the only thing that could save her would be a huge beacon fire to cast a light upon her surroundings.

To build a fire would be a work of time and of hard labor.

To keep one up long enough to do any good would take hours of watchfulness, and he would have to abandon all hope of seeing Annis again.

It was a hard struggle, but inclination proved to be made of a material which could not hold its own against his strong sense of duty.

He gave up all thought of the pleasant greeting he had been living upon in his heart all day long, and set himself to work to gather fuel for the beacon fire.

After several hurried journeys to the woodland, which lay a little distance away, he succeeded in accumulating a pile of branches and dry twigs, which he had raked out with his hands from a deserted hut which stood on the confines of the thicket, and had evidently been gathered together for some purpose; but under the circumstances Owen felt himself justified in taking it, as it would have been almost impossible to have kindled a flame of green wood.

Just as he had succeeded in coaxing a splendid blaze into life, a voice cried:

"Hello, Glenn, is that you? What in the name of wonder are you doing?"

"I am answering to a signal of distress, Hank," as a dull sound came again from the sea.

"Well, old fellow, I wish you joy of your post, and hope I'll do the good you expect. For my part, I'm off to old Martin's. I hear little Annis is going away to-morrow, and I don't want to miss a sight of her beaming face-to-night. It's bright and sweet enough to be man's beacon light for all his life. Good-by, and good fortune attend your work. It's lucky all are not such selfish fellows as I am."

It was as if a thousand fields were tinged for the mystery of Owen Glenn's heart, as he listened to the rattling talk of the gay, light-hearted youth.

Should he give Robert this chance of seeing Annis, and of perhaps asking her to be

his wife, during this very night, while he stood and worked to do good, and in God's providence tried to be the means of saving the lives of people who were nothing to him?

Thus his thoughts ran over and over again, repeating themselves like the voices of mocking demons, while outwardly he labored on as unremittingly as though no influence of the kind were at work, piling on fresh fuel for the flames, or pushing some burning log into a better position, and in this way he won the victory.

Peace succeeded to the wild storm of agitation which had momentarily threatened to engulf him. Thus the night wore through.

With the morning came a great calm. One would not have thought that the sun-flecked waves which came in, in white-crested and tumultuous, to meet the stern barrier of rocks, had crawl up, up on fresh fuel for the flames, or pushing some burning log into a better position, and in this way he won the victory.

Too tired to notice the beauty of the transition from storm to sunshine, Owen walked slowly home. His work was done, and he must have rest.

Late in the day he started out for the walk. He was in that miserable state of mind which oftentimes follows some great exaltation of spirits. The thought that Annis had gone away without his seeing her again weighed upon his mind like an unwelcome incubus.

At the voice of Robert Hunter, who stopped to accost him, he shrank and trembled as though his life depended upon what he was about to say. Had he proposed to Annis, and had he been accepted?

"Glen," he began, "I wish you and I could change places about last night's work."

"It's rather late for that now," was the quiet answer.

"I'm fully aware of the fact, and that's what I regret about it. I'm afraid I'm dished in a certain direction."

"What do you mean?" asked Owen with sudden interest.

"Why, if you believe it, I might just as well have left my visit unpaid last night; had far better have done so. Annis was so interested at the chance of there being a ship outside in distress that it was all I could do to prevent upon her not to face the storm. I have no power to help her; she gave me some pretty good reasons, I can tell you about my leaving you alone to do the good work, as she called it. I don't believe that little Annis will look at me again without a thought in her mind of what I ought to have done and didn't."

Such a tide of joy rushed through Owen Glenn's heart that he could hardly speak, and while he was struggling to hide his emotion Robert went on with his revelations, little realizing the effect of his words:

"She's not going home to-day just on that account. She told me to come up and see her and tell her all about it. I wish it had been my luck to make such a hit. Women are great on one who touches their feelings. You ought to have seen her eyes—her smile, and her voice, and her gait. And how rises again in each heart that has been crushed, and conquered, soon pallid and breathless. In triumph she stands on the sun-beaten beach."

Now sheer, gallant men who have never blushed nor faltered; Give thanks, mother-heart, 'mid the clustering throng;

You are here, and the hand of a woman has saved you. A woman whom love has made fearless and strong.

They stand on the beach in the grey of the dawn; And watch the lost ship as it sinks in its grave;

And stalwart sailor holds close to his bosom the brave little wife who could rescue and save.

Now Annis caught sight of Owen approaching the cottage she ran out with an impulsive, "Oh, how glad I am to see you! I want to tell you what I think of you!"

And she stopped short. Something in Owen's face filled her with confusion. Her outstretched hands were already within his grasp, and his low-murmured words of love were sounding in her ears:

"I am as glad as you that I have done something to please you; for oh, Annis, I love you so dearly that I could do or dare anything for you."

And then she never knew how it came about, but his arms were about her and his kisses were upon her lips, and she found that she loved him so well she was willing to promise to be his wife, whenever he may decide to make it; and so it was that he had a good fellow to help him in his quest for a response to the ardent feeling with which he had been inspired by her.

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[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]  
THE WRECK OF THE DAVID HOPE.  
[JANUARY, 1885.]

Blue the sky and fresh the sea; Small white clouds float light and free, Shines the peaceful sunlit sea. On the beach of Aberdour, Stately ships, a man's pride, Calmly lie, and anchor ride; Softly ebb and flow the tide. On that wave-washed shore?

Even the leaves are scarcely stirred By the gale, and fresh the sea; Small white clouds float light and free, Shines the peaceful sunlit sea. On the beach of Aberdour, Stately ships, a man's pride, Calmly lie, and anchor ride; Softly ebb and flow the tide. On that wave-washed shore?

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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..... FEBRUARY 21, 1885

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

### SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is sole agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is engaged to receive all correspondence and subscriptions, and to forward the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122½ for 4s of 1897; 112½ for 4½s; 50 for 3s; silver bars 100¢.

Silver in London, 49d; consols, 99d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105 4½; 125½; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 83½¢ each.

Mining stocks were dull in San Francisco yesterday morning, though some stocks were 5¢ higher than Thursday. The Alpha assessment of 50¢ per share went on, raising the value to 6¢.

James R. Keene, who failed in New York a year ago, is said to have made another fortune.

The Chinese Senate unanimously voted to pass the Great Retirement bill.

In a railroad accident near North Vernon, Ind., yesterday, two persons were killed and several injured.

The Marvin Safe Company's factory in New York was burned yesterday, causing a loss of \$23,000.

Judge Field assures Henley that he will make no effort to control the Pacific coast patronage under the new Administration.

General Sir Herbert Stewart, wounded at the battle of Abu-Klea, in the Soudan, died on the 16th at Gakdul Wells.

General alarm prevails in England for the safety of the forces under General Buller, Wolseley and Brudenell.

The Niagara river is blocked from Queenstown two miles out into the lake, making an ice bridge nine miles long.

The British steamer Preston, from New York, is overhauled at Avonmouth, Eng., and fears are felt for her safety.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury, Eng., vigorously denounces the dymiters.

The remains of Mrs. Lowell will be interred in London.

Captain M. Simmonds, formerly of California, died Thursday at Warren, R. I.

Scarlet fever in a mild form prevails at Peoria.

The Governor of Nevada yesterday vetoed the recently-passed military bill.

Two men were seriously injured by an explosion at Clifton, A. T., yesterday.

The dry dock at Esquimalt, B. C., is to be extended 500 feet, to meet the requirements of the largest English war ships.

The cold weather continues in the East, though trains are generally moving on the Western roads.

France has annexed another strip of territory on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea.

Luis Gonzales, an editor, was assassinated Tuesday at Morelia, Mex., by four soldiers in the dress of civilians.

In a collision of trains near Bluewater, A. T., Thursday night, one man was killed and another fatally injured.

William Lemon was killed by a fall at Bisbee, A. T., Thursday.

William Carrigan was drowned in the Yaqui river, Sonora, last month, and his body was found a few days since by his brother.

Five convicts made their escape at Santa Fe, N. M., last night.

Mrs. William Clark cut the throat of her newly-born babe from ear to ear at Letets, Coors, Co., on Monday.

It is proposed in London to erect a national memorial to Gordon Gordon.

A glove fight took place in Boston last night, which is said to have been the most brutal ever seen in that city.

In a runaway accident Thursday evening in Munsey valley, Pa., two members of a family were killed and the others fatally injured.

George Oliver on his wife's throat in Boston last night, and then hit his own.

Three thousand carpet-mills went out on a strike in Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday.

Candles on the corpse of a woman set fire to the clothing, in Montreal, burning the body to a crisp.

Fire at Fort Worth, Tex.; loss, \$26,000.

A young negro has confessed that he set the fire which recently destroyed the insane asylum at Philadelphia, burning twenty inmates to death.

### THE UNIVERSITY REPORT.

The report of President W. T. Reid, of the State University, on behalf of the Board of Regents, presents some very interesting topics and much useful information for public consideration. It is to be said also that they are laid before the State in a very straightforward and comprehensible manner. The University embraces twelve colleges nominally, but not all are such according to general acceptance, for a number consist as yet of courses of study only. The Colleges of Letters, Agriculture, Mechanics, Mining, of Civil Engineering and Chemistry are located at Berkeley, with a course of Letters and Political Science and a Literary course. In San Francisco are located the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and of Pharmacy. At Berkeley the faculties aggregate fifteen members, three honorary professors, two instructors, a temporary instructor, two lecturers, an assistant in chemistry, an assistant in agricultural chemistry and a Superintendent of the machine shop. The Law College has a faculty of four, that of Medicine of fourteen, that of Dentistry of eight, with eighteen demonstrators and instructors, and that of Pharmacy of five professors. All these faculties and instructors constitute the Academic Senate. Its functions are to conduct the general administration of the University, regulate the general and special courses, determine appeals relative to discipline, etc. President Reid makes it very clear that this Senate is ill composed. The non-resident professors should not be of its membership. The instructors should have no place in it, because they have neither seat nor voice in collegiate faculties from which appeals come up, and over which bodies the Senate exercises regulative powers. It is absurd to compel the Senate to call to its councils Professors from the affiliated Colleges of Dentistry or Pharmacy in San Francisco to consider course regulation in civil engineering chemistry or letters, or disciplinary regulations at Berkeley. Other inconveniences are pointed out that cripple the colleges growing out of this unwieldy Senate. The remedy the President suggests it is necessary to now consider, since it involves a constitutional amendment not likely to be submitted as yet, and demands the judgment also of other mind. But it would appear that the suggestion is a wise one to reduce the work of the Senate by taking from it mere details, and leaving to it "the important function of determining matters of general University policy; or proposing measures which, while strengthing each individual department, shall

yet contribute to the strengthening and building up of the University as a whole."

From tables published it is found that there are enrolled in undergraduate colleges at Berkeley, and as pursuing full courses or irregular courses, 241 students. Of these, 43 are in the classical and 27 in the literary courses, while of the remainder, 80 are partial-course students and students-at-large. Of the 241 students 44 are women. The highest attendance at the University is 330, in 1873-74, and the lowest 260, in 1877-78. The attendance has increased little from the present figure. The information reached in the report is that the history of the Agricultural College proves that the people do not feel the necessity of farming in accordance with scientific principles. As the report puts it, the farmer is diligent in announcing his belief in the value of the college, but does not manifest his faith in it by sending his sons to it. The chief value of such colleges then is in results of their investigations. They are experiment stations, and as such, of the highest importance. On such a plan the college at Berkeley is mainly conducted, and it is filling a field and doing an important work, under the direction of Professor Hilgard. Instances are given where analysis by the college established the fact that certain ample water supplies were wholly unfit for irrigation, to which they were about to be applied at great cost. The attendance upon the College of Mechanics, says the report, does not seem to indicate that there is any considerable demand for mechanical engineers, or that the purpose of the course is generally understood. This the President attributes to misconception that the course is intended to make highly educated, skilled mechanics. This subject, and the distinction between technical and industrial education, is interestingly debated at length. But we apprehend that the President's position is open to successful assault on this point.

The College of Civil Engineering maintains fair attendance—equal, probably, to the demand for engineers. It needs appropriate proportions for instruments. The attendance upon the College of Chemistry has been small. A building for this college is needed, and plans for it have been suggested.

The physical laboratory is in need of additional apparatus and additional buildings for the museum, which it is indicated has before it promise of broad interest to the general public.

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## THE CARE OF THE VOICE.

How the Vocal Mechanism Works, and the Practices which Impair It.

Dr. John M. Mackenzie on "The Mechanism and Care of the Voice." Special stress was laid by him on the physiological relations of the air-current in respiration, upon the importance of the "abdominal method" of breathing, upon the evils resulting from "clavicular" and "lateral" respiration, and upon the common causes of vocal fatigue from antagonism of the respiratory forces, abuse of intensity, faulty methods of cultivation etc. All good teachers compel a preliminary training in vocal and respiratory gymnastics for a period of years of such exercise before allowing pupils to sing. Well-trained vocalists rarely suffer from disease of the vocal organs, and the systematic use of the latter is a valuable agent in the prevention of serious pulmonary complaints. Congestion and inflammation of the larynx, loss of contractile power of the muscles, granular pharyngitis and a host of other afflictions of the throat are often the common heritage of a pernicious method of breathing. Unnatural forcing of the voice, immature laughter, the habit of whispering indulged in so often by members of church choirs, produce fatigue and derangement of the vocal organs from abuse of the intensity of the voice. A singer should never lose so much rest and sleep as is lost by singing through the night. Voice training should begin, if possible, in youth, for as the individual advances in life, the difficulties of vocal articulation materially increase. In singing and public speaking a slight artificial congestion of the vocal organs occurs, which subsides with the cessation of the exercise. If sufficient rest be therefore not allowed after such exercise, or if the larynx be exposed to a sudden change of temperature, this congestion becomes permanent. The artists of the dramatic and lyric stage should not themselves be stirred by the passions it is their duty to portray.

The nose was next considered as an organ of respiration and voice-formation and as the channel through which atmospheric air enters the organ of hearing. Natural respiration takes place through the nasal cavities, in which the air is warmed, moistened and freed of impurities. In mouth-breathing the cold, dry and vitiated atmosphere comes in contact with the delicate lining membrane of the respiratory tract and produces sooner or later, inflammation. The majority of cases of disease of the vocal organs and ear arises from interference with the functions of the nasal cavities and nasal throat. Catarrhal inflammation of these regions develops insidiously, and is fraught with disastrous consequences to the organs of voice, respiration and hearing. The injurious effects of nasal obstruction and mouth-breathing were formerly known only to experts, who sold the knowledge of the hygiene fact to professional singers for large fees, and made a pleasurable society and a distinguished scientist has voiced its importance when he exclaims that he could leave a perpetual legacy to mankind if he embodied it in the words "Keep your mouth shut."

The importance of attention to the skin as a preventive against disease of the vocal organs cannot be overestimated, and we may possibly indulge the fancy that the invulnerability of Achilles after immersion in the Styx is a warning myth to impress upon mankind the prophylactic virtues of cold water. Compression of the chest and neck impede the proper mechanism of the throat. "The ambitious collar of the dove, which arises from the surface of the collar bone to be inserted into the lobe of the esophagus and trachea, is to suspend all motion about the neck," was inscribed as illustrative of the latter mode of compression. The use of cosmetics containing injurious metallic oxides and dyes employed to color certain articles of wearing apparel sometimes exert a prejudicial influence on the mucous lining of the respiratory apparatus; the additional ornamental advantage derived from the substitution for the plain white stocking of our ancestors of the variegated hose of to-day is often insufficient to compensate for the evils which result from the exchange.

There is no such decision as that justified by law, and a Judge who has a grain of legal learning would not give such a ruling," said the attorney.

"You little shyster," roared the Judge, "for a cent I would throw this law book at you head."

"If you did you would throw away more than the cent I would have in your head," replied the attorney.

It was more than the Judge could stand, and he got down from the bench and wiped the floor with the attorney. Then he climbed back on the bench and said:

"Mr. Lawyer, please enter a fine against me for \$50," and he paid it on the spot.—[New York Telegram.]

years, and in spite of her physician's assurances she believed herself healthy and analyzed. One night her grandson got up to go to see her, and the old lady ran half a mile before they could catch her. The longer a hallucination is indulged in the more deeply rooted it becomes. In many cases it ultimately develops into monomania or delusional insanity. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell performs many of his most remarkable cures of so-called nervous diseases simply by his wonderful success in persuading patients that nothing ails them. Few physicians have the ability to do this, and still fewer have the discretion to adopt a course of treatment adapted to the mental peculiarities of each particular case. Sometimes persuasion is more easily obtained by a little coaxing and flattery.

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ALL-RAIL ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.—A project for establishing an entirely all-rail route from London, England, to India is published. The proposed route is via Tangier, through Morocco, where it would make a junction with the Algerian lines, afterwards continuing by Tunis and Tripoli to Cairo. Thence the line would continue along the Euphrates valley and the shores of the Persian gulf to Kurrachee, the extreme western point of the Indian railway system. The cost would be about £100,000,000. Quick trains, three of which would be run weekly, would cover the distance between London and Bombay in nine days; while slower trains starting daily would take a day or two longer. The only breaks in this extremely elongated line would be the English channel and the straits of Gibraltar.—[Railroad Journal.]

SHEEPSKIN LEATHER.—The uses for which leather made from sheepskins is employed are almost numberless. Sheep are raised in large numbers over so great a portion of the earth's surface that the supply of raw skins is immense, and, tanned with either raw bark or sumac, or tanned with alum, it can, although possessing much less strength than the goat skin, be finished to imitate almost any description of light leather. It fills a large place for linings and facings of boots and shoes; its use for bookbinding far exceeds that of all other kinds of leather together; it is almost the only kind of leather employed for hat linings, and for pocket-book covers, leather satchels, toilet cases, furniture coverings, and the thousands of lesser articles in which leather is used. Sheepskin is more employed than any other kind, particularly in articles to be sold at a low price.—[Exchange.]

ANCIENT USES OF GLASS.—Glass has been in use from so remote a period of antiquity and has so intimately associated itself with the progress of civilization that it is not surprising to find improvements in its manufacture as often as the history of man. The use of glass, however, dates back to the time of the cavemen, but it was not until the 14th century that the art of glass blowing was known at least 3,200 years ago. Sometimes new processes in dealing with the raw materials have produced desirable and sometimes startling results. It is said that some Englishmen made glass tubes and tough as iron, and that they intended to make of this hard and compact pipe for hot flinting, and for pocket-book cases, leather satchels, toilet cases, furniture coverings, and the thousands of lesser articles in which leather is used.

There was another queer old Judge named Armstrong. He was a very large man, but he knew very little law. He made a ruling one day which the prosecuting attorney disagreed with, and a heated argument ensued between the two.

"There is no such decision as that justified by law, and a Judge who has a grain of legal learning would not give such a ruling," said the attorney.

"You little shyster," roared the Judge, "for a cent I would throw this law book at you head."

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"Mr. Lawyer, please enter a fine against me for \$50," and he paid it on the spot.—[New York Telegram.]

GROWING OLD AFTER DEATH.

That there are tricks in all trades is a pretty well-established fact. But it is a little startling to find such an application of the fact as the following, taken from the letter of an English newspaper correspondent: "An artist tells me that he is engaged in adding a year to the visage of a woman in the picture gallery of a rich family—that of Henry Matthewson, who made a fortune in the manufacturing of wooden goods, and retired from active business when he was 60. Mr. Matthewson, who is about the right age, was ready to settle down to leisure," said the artist. "He had been devotedly attached to her, and an admirer of her beauty. Not long before this a portrait in oil had been painted of her. It showed her as a handsome lady of forty, in the sort of evening costume fashionable at the period. After it had hung five years on the widower's wall, he concluded that he did not wish to be reminded constantly of what she had been so much as to feel that the picture was a real presence; and, in the latter view, he conceived the romantic idea of having it brought up to date in the matter of age and dress. Under his direction, a artist carefully added five years to the face, and changed the painting to that of a woman in her eighties, and, reverently, the artist who has so masterfully tried to cheat nature of her right, has been in any case gains of time for their work. It may be a paradox, but is not less a truth, that what is given to sleep is gained to labor.

BRAIN-WORKERS AND SLEEP.—The value of sleep to brain-workers cannot be exaggerated. In a recent lecture Dr. Main's, a famous English physician, said that the brain requires twelve hours of sleep at 4 years old, gradually diminishing by hours and half-hours to ten hours at 14, and thence to eight hours when the body is fully grown and formed. Goethe, in his most active productive period, needed nine hours, and took them; Kant—the most laborious of students—slept six hours a night. Kant, however, did not sleep at all, and he was not so much as to feel that the picture was a real presence; and, in the latter view, he conceived the romantic idea of having it brought up to date in the matter of age and dress. Under his direction, a artist carefully added five years to the face, and changed the painting to that of a woman in her eighties, and, reverently, the artist who has so masterfully tried to cheat nature of her right, has been in any case gains of time for their work. It may be a paradox, but is not less a truth, that what is given to sleep is gained to labor.

PEASANT PHILOSOPHY.—A society in England, known as the "Christian Philosophical Institute," has recently described a circular and tract denouncing the Newtonian theory as "the most stupid and most pernicious lie that ever came from the bottomless pit, without one redeeming discovery to mitigate the intensity of the fraud." The writer also declares that the geologist who demands long periods of time between the first and second verses of the first chapter of Genesis is guilty of the grossest impiety. The roundness of the earth and its revolution on its axis are also fiercely combated. The Rev. John Jasper, of Virginia, with his "deum do more" should be made President of this highly scientific association.

MEXICO.—According to the most recent statistics, the population of Mexico is 10,000,000, and there are 146 cities, 372 416 villages, 5,100 ranches, 5,682 haciendas, and 14,605 ranches, beside 2,213 collections or groups of houses, tabulated as congregations, barrios, rancherias, etc. The value of private real estate, rural, is \$73,000,000; private real estate in cities, \$2,568,023,000; cattle of all kinds belonging to individuals, \$126,000,000; property belonging to the state, \$1,200,000; property belonging to individuals, \$1,000,000; and land which will never wear or grow exhausted, or hesitate to purchase, \$1,000,000. This spot was one of the earliest plantations under the Spanish regime.

A man of France, and only a few years ago it was purchased by the city of New Orleans, for a city park of a certain French countess. Just who planted these trees no one can say with precision, I reckon. But they must long remain the special pride of the city and the delight of all who behold them. Children will hold their little counsils here under their dense foliage, and all the seasons through, all the while day long, find perfect immunity from sun or storm. Their roots, unlike the roots of other great trees, seem to have pierced straight down into the deep alluvial land. Black, and loose, and moist, this matchless soil will never wear or grow exhausted, or hesitate to purchase, \$1,000,000. And we wonder when they will cease to grow, and spread, and stand in a row, to testify to the unexampled fertility of the soil of Louisiana.—[Joaquin Miller.]

HALUCINATIONS.

Many diseases and ailments from which men suffer exist only in the frightened victim's imagination. The Philadelphia *Times* gives these amusing but forcible illustrations of this fact: "This is a singular case, sure enough," said a young physician yesterday, "but there are a great many diseases which exist only in the imaginations of their practitioners." The doctor had been reading the story of a man who had himself the victim of heart disease until his physician discovered that the 'creaking sound,' of which he complained whenever he took a deep breath, was caused by a little pulley wheel on a pair of patent suspenders which he wore. The doctor laughed and laid down his paper. "This is the first case I ever heard of where suspenders were to blame," said he, "but a great deal of what passes for heart disease is mild dyspepsia. Nervousness is an aristocratic name for irritability and bad temper, and two-thirds of the so-called malaria is nothing but laziness. A yellow-practitioner once told me of an old lady he knew in Newburyport, Mass., who had kept her bed for three

years, and in spite of her physician's assurances she believed herself healthy and analyzed. One night her grandson got up to go to see her, and the old lady ran half a mile before they could catch her. The longer a hallucination is indulged in the more deeply rooted it becomes. In many cases it ultimately develops into monomania or delusional insanity. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell performs many of his most remarkable cures of so-called nervous diseases simply by his wonderful success in persuading patients that nothing ails them. Few physicians have the ability to do this, and still fewer have the discretion to adopt a course of treatment adapted to the mental peculiarities of each particular case. Sometimes persuasion is more easily obtained by a little coaxing and flattery.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.—By virtue of and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 376, 376, and 376 of the Political Code, I will sell all the property, real and personal, hereinafter described and delinquent for State and County and other Taxes for the year 1884, in front of the Court-house door, at the hour of 10 A. M.

Monday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1885.

For gold coin of the United States, each piece or parcel so described for the amount of taxes thereto annexed, together with five per cent, and fifty cents on each lot, piece or tract of land separately assessed, and on each assessment of personal property additional thereto, and according costs.

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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

Entered at the Post-Office at Sacramento as second-class mail.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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Subscribers served by Carriers at Fifteen Cents per week. Intra- and extra-towns for paper to be paid in the principal Periodicals.

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THE WEEKLY UNION

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Terms one Year, \$7.00.

### COMMERCIAL

#### SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, February 26th.

FRUIT—Lemons, 50¢; Citrus, 10¢ each box.

LEAVES—Lavender, 25¢; Rosemary, 25¢.

WHEAT—There is scarcely any disposition on the part of leading shippers to purchase to any extent, and the market is dead.

WHEAT—There is no encouragement to engage heavily in export operations.

Market quotation for 200 lb. bags of No. 1 grade.

Baker—Season—200 lbs, \$1.35.

BAKER—In Fords' description, there are two more stocks of wheat, 200 lbs. each box.

WHEAT—The baker qualities find custom 25¢, while the far is paid for anything approaching No. 1 grade.

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## PACIFIC SLOPE.

### AN INTERVIEW WITH MANAGER TOWNE AT LOS ANGELES.

Weather Reports—Scarlet Fever in Petaluma—Nevada Military Bill Vetoed—Arizona Items.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

### CALIFORNIA.

#### The Grand Army Encampment.

San Francisco, February 20th.—The Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, met in second day's session at 10 a.m. to-day in Masonic Hall, B'nai B'rith building. Department Commander J. M. Davis presiding and about 200 members present. A large number who were not present at the first day's session came in to-day.

Numerous resolutions, referring mostly to changes in conduct of the Order, not in conflict with the rules and regulations, were read by the Assistant Adjutant-General and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A motion was unanimously adopted requesting comrades John F. Miller and W. S. Rosecrans to use their endeavors to have comrade U. S. Grant placed on the retired list.

The Committee on the Veterans' Home presented a brief report of their visit to the Home on yesterday. In the report the committee states that it found the Home in an excellent condition, after having made a careful investigation; commended the present Director and present Commandant for their work. They recommend the increase of number of men and the number of simple and chickens and some other necessities which would furnish additional subsistence for the inmates, and for that purpose the committee recommended an appropriation of \$400 out of the funds of the Department Encampment. The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of W. H. Folsom, Past Junior Commander-in-Chief, an invitation was extended to the National Encampment to hold the annual session of 1886 in San Francisco. The session this year will be held in June at Portland, Me.

The Department of the Women's Relief Corps presented a brief report of their visit to the Home on yesterday. In the report the committee states that it found the Home in an excellent condition, after having made a careful investigation; commended the present Director and present Commandant for their work. They recommend the increase of number of men and the number of simple and chickens and some other necessities which would furnish additional subsistence for the inmates, and for that purpose the committee recommended an appropriation of \$400 out of the funds of the Department Encampment. The report was unanimously adopted.

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### ARIZONA.

Two Men Hurled through the Air by an Explosion.

CARLTON, February 20th.—Alex. D. Leon, foreman of the Detroit Copper Company's mines, and a Mexican miner were injured by an explosion at the Montezuma mine this forenoon. They were hurled through the air, and in falling struck an ore dump, breaking their skulls considerably, and it is feared death. Mr. Leon was formerly foreman of the Leadville mine, and is well known in Colorado.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—Electric Lighting Contracted For.

TRENTON, February 20th.—The case of W. J. Dougherty vs. the Tucson Board of School Trustees, which has been in progress in the District Court for the past week, went to trial yesterday afternoon, and a final judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$15,000, covering the payment alleged to be due plaintiff for services as contractor in the construction of the new school building, together with a claim for extra work performed. The school has cost the county over \$45,000, and it is alleged that the school board has been the cause of much exciting controversy for the past year, and several indictments against the school officials grew out of the affair, all of which have been dismissed and now Judge Fitzgerald, in to-day's decision, completely exonerates the contractor from all liability.

The Council to-day voted to renew the contract with the Electric Light Company to light the city for one year from March 1st. The Council's action causes the greatest satisfaction, the city having been kept in darkness the past several months, owing to the depleted condition of the city treasury.

Fatal Fall—Young Man Drowned.

TOMPOWEE, February 20th.—Wm. Leman, a miner at the Copper Queen, Bisbee, fell from the end of the track thirty feet to the dump yesterday, crushing in his skull. Deceased was aged 26 years, and came from Custer.

Wm. Carrigan, formerly of this camp, was drowned in the Yaqui river, Sonora, on the 26th of January. His body was found by his brother a few days since, eight miles below the scene of the accident. Deceased was 22 years of age, and came from Deming, Clinton county, N. Y.

### NEW MEXICO.

#### Collision of Trains.

SANTA FE, February 20th.—Two trains, freight and passenger—collided on the Atlantic and Pacific road, near Bluewater station, about half past eight, instantly killing Mr. Bredt, Jr., and fatally injuring Morris Barth. Both are young members of the Department Encampment, G. A. R., in the banquet room of B'nai B'rith building.

#### The Ironworkers Again at Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20th.—All the ironworkers who had jobs when the strike was ordered are back again, except the two who died. The men are only satisfied over the retention of a few "scabs." The subject of controversy at the Union meetings last night was whether the Union men should return to work before the non strikers were discharged, or whether to settle that matter in the strike. The men voted to settle it.

Work is the only one affected, and the machine held out to-day until the "scabs" were discharged. A committee interviewed Mr. Scott, and the report is that he gave assurances that the matter would be satisfactorily settled before the close of the day.

#### The Southern Pacific and the Wheat Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20th.—The steamship Southern Pacific, with its passenger route connection, cannot handle the wheat crop of this coast via New Orleans, as emphatically denied by its officers. The crop is estimated at 800,000 tons, which is largely in excess of the yield of the State. Taking this figure as true, it would only be necessary for the Southern Pacific to charter 100 ships to carry it for 100 days, 40,000 pounds being allowed to a carload of wheat. It is understood that the company will not attempt to handle the entire crop, but will transport the bulk of it. It is definitely known, that one of the most important owners, "the Messrs. San Joaquin, T. T. and S. H. Miller," will charter to the East. The dumping of grain into cars, unstacked, renders it much easier to handle than otherwise, but the difficulty will be in transporting the grain from the cars to the steamers.

The races which were to have taken place to-morrow have been postponed for one week.

#### Manager A. N. Towne Interviewed.

SACRAMENTO, February 20th.—While tarrying here yesterday, Manager Towne, of the Central Pacific Railroad, said to a reporter that the arrangement for a reduction in rates of freight shipments in green fruits to the East is nearly complete, and will go into effect on Feb. 25th. The arrangement, carried on an express train has been reduced from \$800 to \$600, and on freight trains from \$400 to \$300. The rate on oranges, having been reduced sometime since, will remain unchanged. In his private car Mr. Towne showed the reporter a sample of the pulp which goes to the East. The grain here is sacked and shipped in that condition. The company's express cars are to go to the West, and unstacked, as is done in the East. The dumping of grain into cars, unstacked, renders it much easier to handle than otherwise, but the difficulty will be in transporting the grain from the cars to the steamers.

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### OREGON.

#### No Senator Yet.

SALEM, February 20th.—Some sixty odd ballots have now been taken, and no Senator elected. Hirsch has thirty-three votes, and will go into the race for the Senate, against him. The opponents have voted for Secretary Harshart and Governor Madsen all the afternoon, and are still voting for the latter. The Democrats are scattering complimentary votes everywhere. They must elect before 11 o'clock, at which time the joint convention adjourns.

#### Adjournment without an election.

SALEM, February 20th.—The joint convention adjourned at 11:15 without an election of U. S. Senator. Hirsch received 37 votes on the last ballot.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### The Esquimalt, Dry Dock—Liquor Licenses.

VICTORIA, February 20th.—The Esquimalt, dry dock, received instructions from the Queen that arrangements have been made by the Dominion Government, in accordance with a subsequent decision, to extend the length of the dry dock at Esquimalt to 520 feet, to meet the requirements of the largest class of English ships of war.

Local Liquor Licence Commissioners, appointed under the new Dominion Liquor Act, have been instructed to enforce that part of it relating to retail traffic, which would have the effect of closing some fifty licensed houses, out of the existing sixty-five in this city. The Esquimalt Commissioners will refuse to submit to the Dominion Government a policy which will determine a policy of its almost extent.

#### Chairman English Speaks.

SACRAMENTO, February 20th.—W. D. English, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, passed through here yesterday, en route to Washington. He was accompanied by many of the leading Democrats, and thus fixed in mind on the position of the party in this State. "I think the Democratic party will stand up to the principles affirmed at Stockton. It will oppose monopolies. It will remain thoroughly consistent and hostile to the over-reaching, over-powering influence of the railroads, and stand in the State. If necessary, it will stand up straight and square, be patient if necessary, but it will adhere to its principles. It will eliminate, as far as it is able, from the Democratic party all and any sycophantic tools of the railroads, but never will know whether they affix themselves as Democrats or not, who are interested in the railroad monopoly. And it will adhere to this principle of eliminating all monopoly from the party, and stand up, fight upon it, and eventually win it up. This is a principle in the policy of the Democratic party of this state to-day."

#### Young Lady Murderously Assailed.

SACRAMENTO, February 20th.—Miss Maggie Niles, accompanied by a lady and gentleman friend, were driving to Santa Clara at 8:30 this evening, at a point on the Alameda near town, a rough-holding man sprang from behind a fence upon them, and, having fixed upon them, fired upon them. The bullet entered Miss Niles' shoulder-blade, inflicting a dangerous wound, and has not yet been found. She was taken to Santa Clara for treatment. The party all reside here, and their friends have gone to the scene of the assault. His motive is supposed to be that of the party of the state to-day.

#### Scarlet Fever in Petaluma.

PETALUMA, February 20th.—Scarlet fever in a mild form is prevailing here, but only one death from the disease has occurred thus far.

#### The Weather.

NAPA, February 20th.—This afternoon several light showers of rain have fallen. The farmer will not need rain in the valley for several weeks.

PETALUMA, February 20th.—Ten hundredths of an inch of rain fell here during Thursday night. To-day the sky has been overcast with rain portents all the morning, and at noon a light fall is setting in. The wind is from the east, with a prospect of a series of spring showers.

### HOME AND ABROAD.

#### SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN INDIANA.

Congressional Proceedings—Fire in New York—The Illinois Senatorship—Weather.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

### DOMESTIC NEWS.

#### United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.—Miller of New York, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably, with an amendment, the House bill for the protection of forests and public domain.

The bill, after some debate, passed substantially as it came from the Senate committee.

On motion of Plumb, the Postoffice ap-

proposition bill was taken up, and after considerable discussion, was voted down, and went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned till to-morrow, at 1 p.m.

#### House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.—The House met in continuation of Thursday's session, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill.

One hour was consumed in slowly making up amendments to the paragraph making the river and harbor bill the improvement of the Mississippi river.

Finally, in order to expedite matters, the bill was voted.

The clause relative to the Hennepin canal being referred to the Chair, it was voted an elaborate bill, pointing out the various errors made against it. He held that the subject matter was germane, and that it was not in the nature of new legislation, and therefore overruled points which were based on these grounds, but assumed points that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors had not made, and that the bill was not in the nature of new legislation.

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